

PARAMONOV, V. T.

Our machines are always in a good working condition. Put' i put.
khoz. 6 no.9:30 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Glavnnyy mekhanik putevoy mashinnyy stantsii No. 3, st.
Kamarchaga, Vostochno-Sibirs'koy dorogi.

(Railroads—Maintenance and repair)

MURASHOV, A.A., PARYASHOV, V.V.

The scanning pencil. Atom. energ. 19 no.4 1965. 0 *65.
(MIRA 13:11)

1 28025-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACC NR AP5026455 SOURCE CODE: UR/00B9/65/019/004/0400/0401

AUTHOR: Kurashov, A. A.; Paromonov, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov (Institut atomnoy energii) 35
TITLE: Light pencil

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 400-401

TOPIC TAGS: photomultiplier tube, nuclear physics apparatus

ABSTRACT: A brief description of the so-called "light pencil" is given. This device is used in nuclear experimental physics, in connection with a multiparameter analyzer and electron-beam tube. The tube being equipped with a raster has the same number of dots as the analyzer has memory cells. By directing the pencil towards the raster an electric pulse is originated in the pencil and transmitted to the memory cells. Such a "light pencil" was used by the cyclotron laboratory at the Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov. It was mounted on a FEU-60 photomultiplier as shown in a photo. The multiplier was placed in a duralium tube ($d = 17$ mm). The directing cone-shaped end of the pencil had a 0.5 mm hole. The distance between the pencil end and the photo-

UBC: 539.16.07

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L 28025-66

ACI NR AP5026455

cathode was 85 mm. The signal amplitude at the photomultiplier anode was 0.2 to 0.5 v. The device could be used under normal lighting conditions. An example of recording made by the pencil on the raster of the electron beam tube was shown in a photo. Orig. art. has: 2 photos.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 21May85 / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 003

Card

2/2

L 11291-67 ENT(d)/ENT(c)/ENT(K)/ENT(V)/ENT(1) 101(c)
ACC/NRA AP6017835

SOURCE CODE: UR/0147/66/000/002/0113/0118

AUTHOR: Paramonov, Yu. M.

ORG: Mono

TITLE: Optimal utilization of leaders for the determination of aircraft life

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 2, 1966, 113-118

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, aircraft performance, fatigue test

ABSTRACT: In order to establish the permissible life of an aircraft, experiments with "leader" aircraft are recommended. Leaders make many more flights than other aircraft, and provide the necessary statistical data for the most safe utilization of all aircraft. The present paper deals with the determination of the optimal utilization of these leaders. The fatigue durability of an aircraft in use is a random quantity (T). It has been experimentally established that, in the first approximation, the distribution of T follows the logarithmic normal law. The probability of $\ln T \leq \bar{\ln} T + \sigma_{\ln T}$ ($\bar{\ln} T$ - a constant) is essentially expressed by a normalized Laplace function with a suitable cut-off, which depends on the mathematical expectation of $\ln T$, on $\bar{\ln} T$, and on the standard deviation of $\ln T$, experimentally known to be about 0.12. Orig. art. has: 17 equations.

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 11Oct65/ CRIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/2 jb

UDC: 629.135.2

ACCESSION NR: AP4033051

S/0147/64/000/001/0145/0152

AUTHOR: Kordonskiy, Kh. B.; Korsakov, B. Ye.; Parashonov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Applications of the logarithmically-normal distribution to fatigue life calculations and tests

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1964, 145-152

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue, fatigue life, fatigue strength, fatigue accumulation, wear accumulation, hardening, hysteresis loop, stress, stress load, failure, failure detection, fatigue fault

ABSTRACT: Pointing out that it has been demonstrated that the logarithmically-normal distribution of fatigue life can be successfully used for the elaboration of experimental data, the authors note that the application of this law of distribution to the investigation of fatigue life is as yet unclear. Fatigue accumulation may be considered, in the opinion of the authors, as a particular instance of wear accumulation at the occurrence of hardening, manifested in the gradual reduction of the rate of wear. The existence of hardening is directly confirmed in the form of the change in the hysteresis loop in the transition from cycle to cycle. Moreover, there is an indirect proof in the presence of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033051

phenomenon of training, consisting in the reciprocal effect of stress levels on sum longevity. At low stresses, hardening occurs more slowly than under large loads, but more rapidly than the accumulation of fatigue faults. The effect of a small number of large loads is explained by the authors in terms of the high rate of hardening which corresponds to these stresses, and the point is made that with the application of a small number of large loads, the probability of the development of a serious fatigue fault is small, while at the same time there occurs intensive hardening. This, in turn, makes it possible to increase longevity within a wide range of loads. Discussing a continuous system of fatigue fault accumulation, the authors note that the most general phenomenological description of fatigue accumulation may be represented in the form of an integral:

$$d(t) = \int \epsilon(x) dx \quad (1)$$

with the assumption that the rate of fatigue accumulation $\dot{\epsilon}(t)$ is a random process which depends on the active cyclic load and that failure occurs when the value $d(t)$ of the fatigue fault attains a certain level M . Lifetime distribution is determined entirely by the form of the process $\dot{\epsilon}(t)$. The mathematical expectancy of the fatigue fault accumulation rate is shown to be:

$$E(\dot{\epsilon}(t)) = \frac{G}{t+4} \quad (2)$$

Cord 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4033051

This description, while admittedly extremely schematic, does provide a possibility of solving the very important problem of forcing (accelerating) fatigue lifetime tests. In the following sections of their discussion, the authors employ a discrete scheme of fatigue fault accumulation as the most convenient means from the point of view of computations, noting that it is possible, on the basis of the superposition of vigorous mixing present in the $d(t)$ process, to replace the continuous process of fault accumulation with a discrete system for the same process. This means that at random moments of time, fatigue faults, identical in amplitude and character, arise, which are then gradually accumulated as the result of simple adding. Considering, in a further section, the condition of failure and the training effect, the authors derive a formula, on the basis of which it is possible to calculate the training effect and which provides an analytical relationship between the number of preliminary stress cycles and the number of cycles of the lifetime remnant at a specific control stress level. This is of great practical value, since fatigue tests are very time-consuming, particularly at low stress levels. The results outlined in the paper can be used to develop a method for carrying out accelerated (forced) fatigue tests designed for mean lifetime estimation. This method is described in the final section of the article. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 19 formulas.

Cord 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4033051

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Aug63

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REP SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 4/4

NEYMAN, V.I.; PARAMONOV, Yu.V.

Electronic transducer of random signals. Probl.pered.inform.
no.9:87-102 '61. (MIRÄ 14:7)
(Transducers) (Telephone—Electronic equipment)

16.1070
S/562/62/000/011/007/008
E140/E135

AUTHORS: Neyman, V.I., and Paramonov, Yu.V.

TITLE: On a method for obtaining random numbers

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut problem peredachi informatsii. Problemy peredachi informatsii. no.11. 1962. Voprosy teorii perarabotki i raspredeleniya informatsii. 117-123.

TEXT: The method consists of measuring the total duration of the time during which a random signal (noise) exceeds a certain level during a fixed time interval, and of comparing this duration with a clock of sufficiently high frequency to determine the parity of this duration with respect to the clock. A vacuum-tube circuit is described for obtaining 10^5 random bits per second using this method.

There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1961

Card 1/1

NEYMAN, V.I.; PARAMONOV, Yu.V.

A certain method for obtaining random numbers. Probl.pered.
inform. no.11:117-123 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electronic computers)

3350h
S/562/61/000/009/004/012
D201/D302

9,7100 (2403)

AUTHORS: Neyman, V. I. and Paramonov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Electronic random number generator

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya sistem peredachi informatsii. Problemy peredachi informatsii. No. 9. 1961.
Elementy sistem avtomatiki, 87-102

TEXT: The author gives the theory and description of a random number generator used for simulating telephone call flows in a specialized machine designed for analysis of switching circuits by statistical methods. The physical source of random pulses best suited to the requirements was a noise generating silicon diode D-813 (D-813). It was assumed that the generated pulses obeyed the Poisson distribution and since a random number generator based on this distribution works as a pure random generator in approximation only and since the noise is amplified, the Kotel'nikov theorem has been used for a more accurate determination of probability of binary random numbers. The random number generator operates at a

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Electronic random number ...

33504
S/562/61/000/009/004/012
D201/D302

rators described above. The increase in the number of outputs may be achieved by connecting to the generator 32-terminal output a diode matrix and a synchronous switch. The generator is periodically checked by applying the Kendall-Smith randomness criteria. The authors acknowledge the helpful suggestions of A. D. Kharkovich. There are 11 figures and 13 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. Syski, The Theory of Congestion in Lost-Call Systems. A. T. E. Journal 1953, v. 9, 4; L. Pawlak. Flip flop as generator of random binary digits. - Mathematical tables and other aids to computation. Jan. 1956, v. 10, 53, p. 283; S. W. Broadhurst and A. T. Harmston, An electronic traffic analyser. P.O. Electr. Engnrs. Journal, Jan. 1950, v. 42, Part 4; A million random digits with 100,000 normal deviates. The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1955.

Card 3/3

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Georgiy Vladimirovich; PARAMONOVA, A.A., red.

[History of neurology from its beginning to the 20th century] Iстория неврологии от истоков до XX века. Moscow, Meditsina, 1965. 430 p. (MIRA 18:6)

S/032/61/027/002/019/026
B134/B206

AUTHORS: Bas'yas, I. P., Paramonova, A. P.

TITLE: Furnace for the observation of melting of microobjects under a microscope

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 2, 1961, 213-214

TEXT: A vertical tubular furnace for the microscopic study of melting processes at 50-fold magnification is described. A corundum tube (2) with platinum heating element (3) is placed at the center of a steel jacket (1) (Fig.). A temperature of up to 1600°C can be obtained, and of up to 1700°C if a platinum-rhodium heating element is used. The contacts of the heating element are led to the terminals (4) which are placed on an asbestos block (5). The furnace is heat-insulated (6) and fed by an ATP-1 (LATR-1) transformer. The contact of the thermocouple (7) is placed immediately below the sample holder (8) which is made of platinum-rhodium wire and is suspended from a support (11) by means of an arm (10). The slot (12) permits vertical displacement of the support (11).

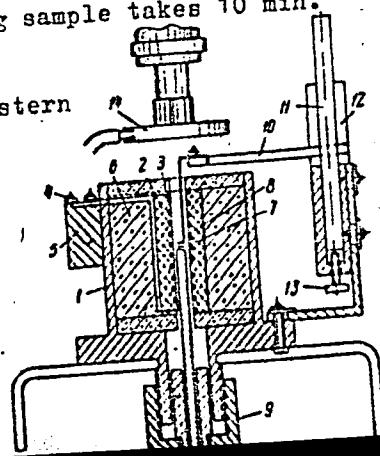
Card 1/2

S/032/61/027/002/019/026
B134/B206

Furnace for the observation of melting...

by means of the screw (13). Moreover, the holder can be taken out within a few seconds, and the sample can be quickly cooled in water. The microscope is mounted above the furnace (minimum focal distance 30 mm), and a cooler (14) is fitted. Light filters are inserted for observations above 1200°C. The accuracy of temperature determination is $\pm 5-10^{\circ}\text{C}$. The determination of the fusing temperature of a slag sample takes 10 min. There is 1 figure.

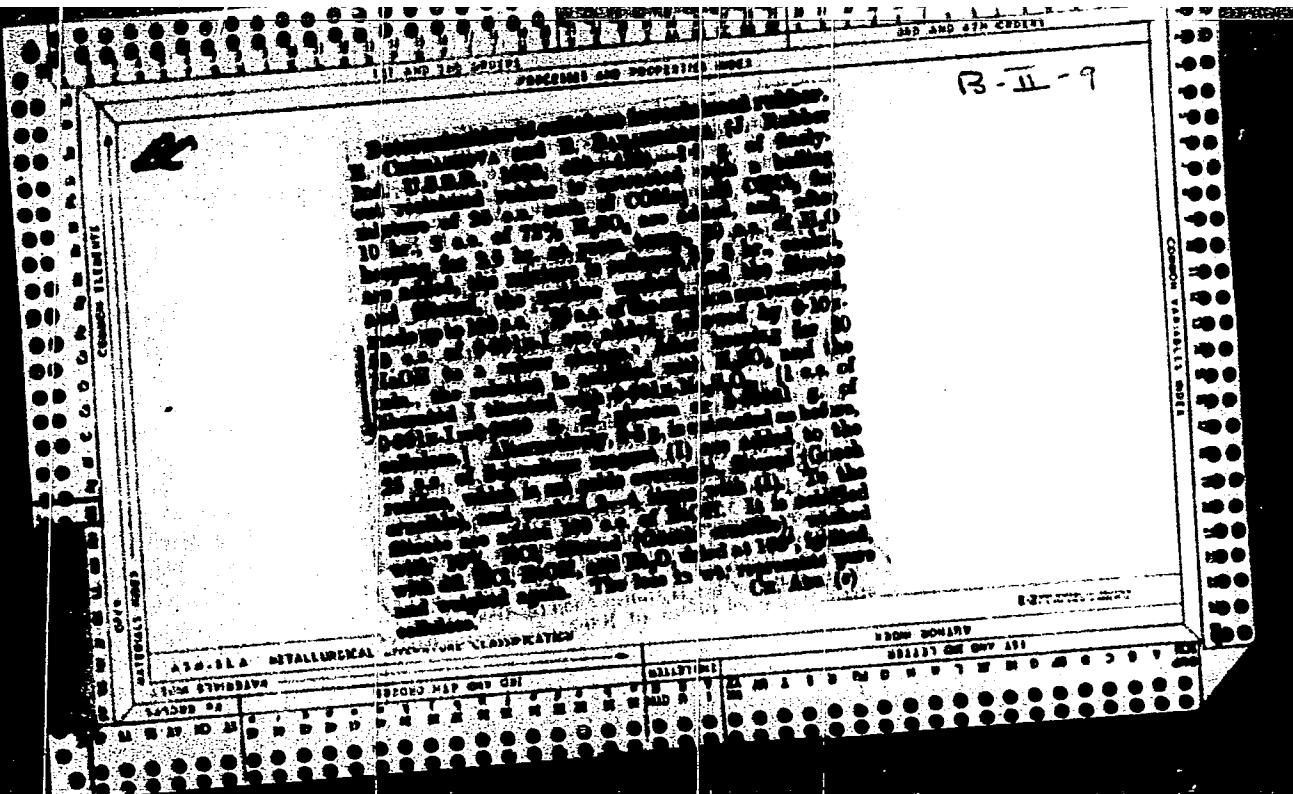
ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (Eastern
Institute of Refractory Materials)



Card 2/2

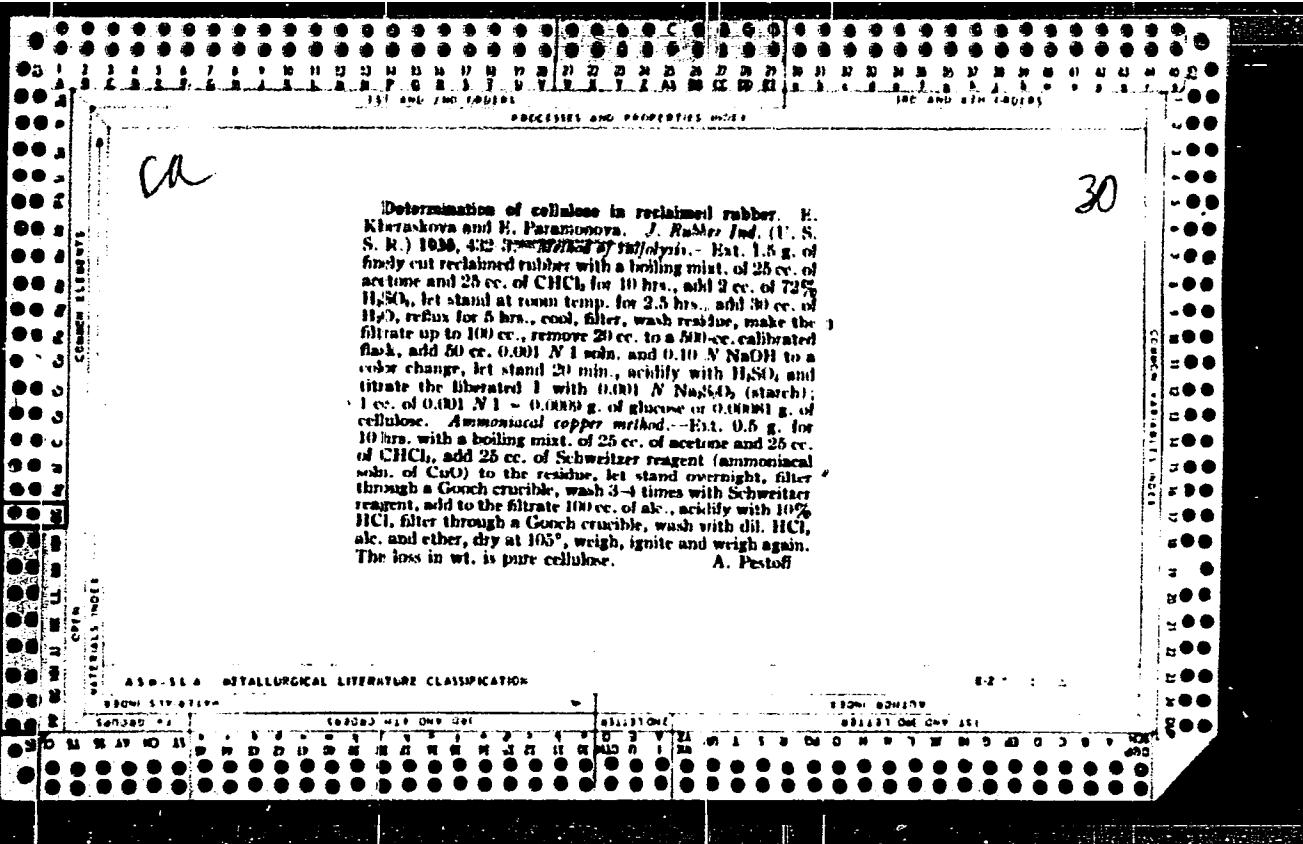
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9"



DVORKIND, M.M., inzh. V rabote prinimali uchastiye: VAS'YAS, I.P.;
KOKSHAROV, V.D.; DRESVYANKIN, V.I.; PARAMONOVA, A.P.;
GOLOKHMATOV, S.N.; SHISHARIN, B.N.; GOLIKOVA, T.A.; KLISHA,
Ya.A.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, Ye.L.; VYDRINA, Zh.A.; BUSHUYEVA, T.N.;
NAZARENKO, G.A.

Behavior of open-hearth furnace crowns under the effect of
feeding oxygen into the burner flame and into the bath. Stal'
20 no.2:117-121 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Open-hearth furnaces)
(Firebrick)

BAS'YAS, I.P.; PARAMONOVA, A.P.

Furnace for observing the fusion of microscopic objects under
the microscope. Zav.lab. 27 no.213-214 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.
(Electric furnaces)

PARAMONOVА, B.I.; NIKOLAYЕVA, N.M.

Use of ion exchange to study the state of a substance in a solution. Part 8: Study of solutions of uranyl carbonates by ion exchange. Radiokhimia 4 no.1:84-89 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Uranyl carbonate) (Ion exchange)

PARAONOVA E. O., PALATNIK S.A., LIMCHER L.F., LEVITINA G.A.

Funktsional'noe sostoyanie kory golevnogo mozga bol'nykh gipertonicheskoi bolezni i vliyanie na nago lechebnnogo pitanija (Po dannym elektroenzefalografii). [Functional state of the cerebral cortex in hypertensives and effect of therapeutic diet; electroencephalographic data] Ter. arkh. 23:2 Mar-Apr 51 p. 26-40.

1. S. A. Palatnik of the Group for the Study of the Pathology of the Brain (Supervisor--Prof. M. O. Gurevich, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) attached to the Psychiatric Clinic of First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute. 2. L. F. Limcher and E. O. Paramonova of the Clinic of Therapeutic Nutrition (Director--Honored Worker in Science Prof. N. I. Pevner), Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. 3. Of the Electrophysiological Laboratory (Head--Prof. A. N. Magnitskiy, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.
CIML Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

PARAMONOVA, E.G.

"Diet in hypertension." A.M.Nogaller. Reviewed by E.G.Paramonova.
Vop.pit. 14 no.3:59-60 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:?)
(DIET IN DISEASE)
(HYPERTENSION)
(NOGALLER, A.M.)

PARAMONOVA, E.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moscow)

An unusual case of stenosis of the abdominal aorta. Klin.med.
33 no.5:83-85 My '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya (dir.prof. F.K.Men'shikov)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (dir.chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. O.P. Molchanova)
(AORTA, stenosis
congen. of ventral aorta, differ.diag.)

PARAMONOV, E. (Moskva)

PROSTYAKOV, K.M.; NESTEROVA, A.P.; PARAMONOVA, E.G. (Moskva)

Thyroid function in atherosclerosis, determined by the radioactive tracer method. Klin.med. 35 no.4:93-96 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya (dir. - prof. F.K.Men'shikov)
Instituta pitaniya ANN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent ANN SSSR
prof. O.P.Molchanova)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, physiol.
thyroid funct., determ.)

(THYROID GLAND, in various dis.
arteriosclerosis, thyroid funct. determ.)

Khromov, N.G.

Diet therapy of coronary arteriosclerosis; according to results of the
Cardiovascular Department of the Diet Therapy Clinic of the Institute
of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. In:
Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.5:64-75 '64.

1. Institut pitanija AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PARAMONOVА, Edit Georgiyevna, kанд. med. nauk; LACUTINA, Ye.V.,
red.

[Eat properly; nutrition in cardiovascular diseases] Pi-
taitis' pravil'nc; pitanie pri serdechno-sosudistykh za-
bolevaniakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1965. 36 p. (Na-
rodnyi universitet kul'tury, Fakul'tet zdorov'ia, no.17)
(MIRA 18:8)

KOROBKINA, G.S.; NEMENOVA, Yu.M.; PARAMONOVA, E.G.; GVOZDOVA, L.G.;
KALININA, N.N.; GLUSHNEVA, Z.Ya.; TUMARKINA, T.I.; MIRER, M.L.

Effect of a phosphatide-enriched diet on cholesterol metabolism in
patients with a history of myocardial infarct. Vop. pit. 23 no.2:
49-53 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz serdechno-sosudistogo otdeleniya kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya
(zav. - doktor med. nauk V.P. Sokolovskiy), otdela tekhnologii
(zav. - prof. D.I. Lobanov) i otdela fiziologii (zav. - chlen-korres-
pondent AMN SSSR prof. O.P. Molchanova) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

KOROBKINA, G.S.; NEMENOVA, Yu.M.; PARAMONOVA, E.G.; GVOZDOVA, L.G.
GLUSHNEVA, Z. Ya.

Effect of diets of different qualitative composition on the
clinical course of disease and lipid metabolism in patients
with coronary atherosclerosis. Vop.pit. 22 no.1:17-22 Ja-F'63
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

PARAMONOVA, E.G., kand.med.nauk; PROSTYAKOV, K.M., kand.med.nauk

Functional state of the thyroid gland in patients with a
history of myocardial infarct. Terap. arkh. 35 no.2:54-58'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kliniki lechelnogo pitaniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk I.S.
Savoshchenko) Instituta pitaniya (dir. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR A.A.Pokrovkiy) AMN SSSR.

(HEART—INFARCTION) (ATERIOSCLEROSIS)
(THYROID GLAND)

KOROBKINA, G.S.; NEMENOVA, Yu.M.; PARAMONOVA, E.G.

Effect of various anti-atherosclerotic diets on the elimination of cholesterol in patients with coronary atherosclerosis. Vop. pit. 19 no.2:23-30 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz laboratorii ohmena veshchestv i energii (zav. - prof. O.P. Molchanova), tekhnologicheskoy laboratorii otdela pishchevoy tekhnologii (zav. - prof. D.I.Lobanov) i serdechno-sosudistogo otdeleniya kliniki (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh V.P.Sokolovskiy) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CHOLESTEROL) (CORONARY HEART DISEASE)
(DIET IN DISEASE)

PARAMONOVA, E.G.

Effect of therapeutic diet on the functional state of the cerebral cortex in patients with coronary atherosclerosis (electroencephalographic data). Vop. pit. 19 no. 5:24-28 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz serdechno-sosudistogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.P. Sokolovskiy) Kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

HEYUL, Ye.A. kand. med. nauk; YEKISENINA, N.I., kand. med. nauk;
PARAMONOVA, E.G., kand. med. nauk

Valuable foodstuffs. Nauka i zhizn' 26 no.9:17-20 S '59.
(MIRA 13:1)
(Fruits) (Vegetables)

PARAMONOVА, E.G., kанд. med. наук

Nutritive properties of honey. Zdorov'e 5 no.6:30 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:11)
(HONEY)

KOSENKO, Z.V., doktor med.nauk; PARAMONOVA, E.G., kand.med.nauk

Neuropsychic disorders in patients with coronary atherosclerosis.
(MIRA 12:10)
Klin.med. 37 no.7:72-78 J1 '59.

1. Iz kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya (zav. - prof.P.K.Men'shikov)
i serdechno-sosudistogo otdeleniya (zav. - doktor mediteinskikh
nauk V.P.Sokolovskiy) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR i Instituta
psichiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor -
prof.V.M.Banshchikov).
(CORONARY DISEASE psychol.)
(MENTAL DISORDERS)

30(1)

SOV/25-59-9-6/49

AUTHORS: Beyul, Ye.A., Yekisenina, N.I., Paramonova, E.G.,
Candidates of Medical Sciences

TITLE: Valuable Food Products

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 9, pp 17 - 20 and p 2 of
centerfold (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report in detail on fruits and vegetables
as being valuable food sources. They underline the im-
portance not only of the presence of all necessary
mineral substances in the food but also of their proper
ratio. They give well-known instructions for using the
different sorts of fruits and vegetables and for pre-
serving the nutritive value and the vitamins in the pre-
paration of food. During the Seven-Year Plan, the
yield of fruits and berries will increase by two times
and grapes by four times as compared with 1958. The

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Valuable Food Products

SOV/25-59-9-6/49

requirements of the Soviet population for fruits and vegetables will soon be fully satisfied. There are 5 drawings.

Card 2/2

PARAMONOVA, E.G., kand.med.nauk

Rhubarb. Zdorov'e 5 no.2:31 F '59.
(Rhubarb)

(MIRA 12:2)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion, Thyroid Gland. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70376

Author : Prostyakov, K. M.; Nesterova, A. P.; Paramonova, E. G..

Inst : Not given

Title : The Functional State of the Thyroid Gland in Patients with Atherosclerosis, as Determined by the Method of Radioactive Iodine

Orig Pub : Klinich. Meditsina, 1957, Vol 35, No 4, 93-96

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

PARAMONOVA, E.G., kand.med.neuk

~~Are pomegranates nutritious?~~ Zdorov'e 4 no.11:31 8 '58.
(POMEGRANATE) (MIRA 11:11)

FROSTYAKOV, K.M., NESTEROVA, A.P., PARANONOVA, E.G.

Modification of the functional activity of the thyroid gland in
atherosclerotic patients under the influence of dietary treatment.
[with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.5:31-34 S-0 '58

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz serdechno-sosudistogo otdeleniya (zav. doktor meditsinskikh
nauk V.P. Sokolovskiy) kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, physiol.

thyroid funct., eff. of diet ther. (Rus))

(THYROID GLAND, in various dise.

atherosclerosis, eff. of diet ther. (Rus))

(DIETS, in various

atherosclerosis, eff. on thyroid funct. (Rus))

PARAMONOVA, E.G.

Persimmon. Zdorov'e 4 no.12:29 D '58
(PERSIMMON)

(MIRA 11:12)

BERLIN, L.B. [deceased], TARNOPOL'SKAYA, P.D., ALIYEVA, V.I., HEYUL, Ye.A.
YEKISENINA, N.I., KORCHEMKINA, K.M., PARAMONOVA, E.G. (Moskva).

Effect of diets with different protein content on the course of
hypertension [with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.5:19-26
S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Is kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya (zav. prof. F.K. Men'shikov)
Instituta pitaniya ANN SSSR, Moskva.

(HYPERTENSION, ther.

diet, eff. of protein content (Rus))

(PROTEINS,

dietary, eff. of protein content on hypertension (Rus))
(DIET, in various dis.

hypertension, eff. of protein content (Rus))

Paramonova E. G.
MARSHAK, M.S.; PARAMONOVА, Е.Г.

Third all-Union conference on therapeutic diets. Vop.pit. 16 no.6:
79-85 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(DIET IN DISEASE)

PARAMONOVA, E.S.

~~Propagation of Angiopteris evecta Hoffm. by spores in greenhouses.~~
Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.24:101-102 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Ferns)

PARAMONOVА, E.S.

Vegetative propagation of the fern Angiopteris evecta
Hoffm. Biul. Glav. bot. sadа no.42:102-104 '61.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

KOROL'KOV, I.I.; STRIZHEVSKAYA, I.S.; LIKHOVID, R.D.; PARAMONOV, G.D.;
ZYBIN, S.Ye.; BATIKOV, L.S.; DOLGOKHVESTOV, T.A.

Experiments in the production of hydrolysates for growing yeast
at the Ivdel' Hydrolysis Plant. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.
16 no.5:3-7 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Korol'kov,
Strizhevskaya, Likhovid, Paramonova). 2. Ivdel'skiy gidroliznyy
zavod (for Zybin, Batikov, Dolgokhvostov).

77655
SOV/80-33-2-30/52

5.3500

AUTHORS:

Korol'kov, I. I., Paramonova, G. D., Huo Yuan-Lu

TITLE:

Comparative Characteristics of the Hydrolysis Rate
of Polysaccharides Found in Various Kinds of Vegetable
Raw Materials

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2,
pp 431-438 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The hydrolysis of easily hydrolyzed polysaccharides, found in hemicelluloses of various vegetable materials, consists of two stages, namely, the dissolution to dextrins, and the hydrolysis of dextrins to the monosaccharide stage. The hydrolysis of various materials (cotton husk, bagasse, corncobs, fir wood, birch wood, etc.) was conducted at 100° in the presence of 2-4% sulfuric acid solution. The hydrolyzate was filtered and subjected to additional hydrolysis. The difference between the amounts of the reducing substances determined before and after the second hydrolysis was considered as the amount of dextrins. The hydrolysis

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rate of the cellulose was determined in the material after the elimination of the easily hydrolyzed polysaccharides. The reaction was conducted at 180° C in the presence of 0.5% sulfuric acid solution. It was found that the hydrolysis rate of the easily hydrolyzed polysaccharides was in direct proportion to the acid concentration, and that it was hundreds or thousands of times larger than the hydrolysis rate of cellulose. Corncob polysaccharides dissolved much more quickly than all other; then cotton husk, fir wood, bagasse, and rust polysaccharides. The slowest to dissolve were the sunflower seed husk, birch- and beech-wood polysaccharides. The hydrolysis rate constants of the individual fractions were determined by means of the formula:

$$K_F = \frac{2.3}{t} \lg \frac{a}{a-x},$$

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where K_F is the solubility rate constant of the 10% polysaccharide fractions of the hemicelluloses; t is the solution time of this fraction; a is the amount of undissolved polysaccharides remaining after the dissolution of the preceding fraction; and x is the 10% fraction. The various fractions underwent hydrolysis at different rates. For example, the most easily hydrolyzed fraction of corncob polysaccharides was hydrolyzed 10 times faster than its least hydrolyzable fraction. The only exception was beechwood, all of whose fractions had identical K_F values. A. A. Anisimova took part in the experimental part of this study. There are 4 figures; 5 tables; and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED:

Card 3/3

KOROL'KOV, I.I.; PARAMONOV, G.D.

Content of the easily hydrolyzable fraction of cellulose in wood-pulp. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.12:2739-2743 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Cellulose)

KOROL'KOV, I. I.; PARAMONOV, G.D.; KHO YUAN'-LU

Comparative characteristics of the rate of hydrolysis of
polysaccharides derived from various vegetable raw products.

Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.2:431-438 F '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Polysaccharides) (Hydrolysis)

TYAGUNOVA, Z.A.; PARAMONOVA, G.D.

Determining hardwood species in hydrolysis raw materials. Gidroliz.
i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.7:7-8 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad.

KOROL'KOV, I.I.; KRESTAN, E.Sh.; PAPASHNIKOV, L.M.; PARAMONOVA, G.D.;
EFROS, I.N.

Hydrolysis with co-ordinated reaction parameters and the return
of the tail hydrolyzate to charge. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.
11 no.7:20-24 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i
sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for all except Efros). 2. Segezhskiy
gidroliznyy zavod (for Efros)
(Hydrolysis)

PARAMONOVA, G. D.

USSR/Chemistry - Cellulose
Chemistry - Hydrolysis

Oct 48

"The Mechanism of the Hydrolysis of Cellulose: II, Percentage of Readily Hydrolyzed Fractions in Various Cellulose Preparations," V. I. Sharkov, G. D. Paramonova, M. N. Klikasheva, Leningrad For Acad imeni S. M. Kirov, 10 pp

"Zhur Priklad Khim" Vol XXI, No 10

Shows a fibrous wood-pulp cellulose, taken from hydrocellulose and hydrated cellulose, in the form of viscous fibers after drying at 20° hydrolyzes more slowly than the same preparation when dried at 90-150° because of changes in internal reaction surfaces in drying process. Finds that hydrated cellulose regenerated from mercerized wood-pulp cellulose hydrolyzes more readily than preparations of original cellulose. Mercerized cellulose hydrolyzes less readily than mercerized hydrocellulose under same conditions. Hydrated cellulose regenerated from mercerized hydrated cellulose hydrolyzes less readily than original hydrated cellulose. Submitted 16 Oct 47.

PA 43/49T28

BOLGARI, P.P., kapiten 2 ranga; PARAMONOVA, G.V.; RUDENKO, A.Ye.; PROTSENKO, V.I.; POLYAKOV, I., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn.red.

[Museum of the Black Sea Fleet; a brief guide] Muzei Chernomorskogo flota. Kratkii putesvoditel'. Izd.2. Simferopol'. Krymizdat, 1958. 124 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Simferopol. Muzei Chernomorskogo flota. 2. Rabotniki muzeya Chernomorskogo flota (for Bulgari, Paramonova, Rudenko, Protsenko). (Sebastopol--Naval museums)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9

PARAMONOVА, L.I. (Moskva)

Life of cephalopoda mollusks. Priroda 52 no.9:122-123 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9"

PARAMONOVA, Mariya, Geory Sotsial'isticheskogo Truda; CHMIL', L.N.,
red.; KOZINCHENKO, V.Ya., tekhn. red.

[My path] Moi put'. Khar'kov, Khar'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo
1961. 17 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Master instrumental'nogo tsekha zavoda im. Malysheva
(for Paramonova).
(Kharkov--Machine tool industry)

PARAMONOVA, M. I.

Paramonova, M. I. "A system of orthographic exercises in the fifth class of intermediate school." Min Education RSFSR. Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. I. Gertsen. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No, 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

1-57765-6	EWP(1)/EWT(1m)/EWT(1d)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(t) EWP(b)	HJW/JD
ACQUISITION NO.	IR5012864	UR/1276/65/000/004/B035/B035 621 785.553
SOURCE:	R.f. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svednyy tom, Akad. 4B294	26 2
AUTHORS:	<u>Khmet'ko, I. I.</u> ; <u>Petrakova, E. S.</u> ; <u>Pozlyuk, V. V.</u> ; <u>Paramonova, M. V.</u> ; <u>Levenson, G. Ye.</u>	
TITLE:	Nitrogen case hardening of heavy duty gears	V1
CITED SOURCE:	Sb. Liteyn. proiz-vo i term. obrabotki. Omsk, 1964, 169-180	
TOPIC TAGS:	gear, case hardening, nitrogen case hardening, carburizing, heat treatment/ <u>20Kh2N4A steel</u> , <u>18Kh2N4VA steel</u>	74
TRANSLATION:	It is shown that gas carburizing of gears made of steels 20Kh2N4A and 18Kh2N4VA may be replaced by nitrogen case hardening. The optimal conditions: for details with the nominal layer depth of 0.8-1.5 mm ... nitrogen case hardening at 400	

spent on thermochanical treatment; a possibility of eliminating normalization from
Card 1/2

L-57765-65

ACCESSION NR. AR5012864

the cycle of subsequent heat treatment; shortening of the heat treatment time after nitrogen case hardening by diminishing the holding time in high temperature tempering from 7 to 3.5-4 hours. A drawing of apparatus for nitrogen case hardening is presented. Five illustrations and a bibliography of 19 entries are included.

ENCL. 00

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4011519

S/2531/63/000/146/0065/0070

AUTHOR: Paramonov, N. A.

TITLE: Latitudinal behavior of the elements of atmospheric electricity

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavn. geofiz. observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 146, 1963.
Atmosfernoye elektrichestvo, 65-70TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric electricity, atmospheric electricity
latitude dependence, air electroconductivity, air potential gradient

ABSTRACT: The study of the longitudinal distribution and of the laws governing the changes in the elements of atmospheric electricity is essential to the investigation of the structure of the atmospheric electrical field and the reasons for its preservation, as well as to the investigation of the laws governing the changes in the local component and the discrimination of the unitary component of the field strength of the atmospheric electrical field. At the present time, considerable material has been accumulated, based on observations of the potential gradient V' and air conductivity λ , including simultaneous observations of V' and λ carried out according to a unified program during the period of the IGY. (International Geophysical Year). These observational data permit conclusions regarding the distribution and laws of change not only of the potential gradient,

Card 1173

ACCESSION NR: AT4011519

but also of the electroconductivity of the air, the vertical current of conductivity, and the coefficient of unipolarity. The author has considered these factors as a function of geographic latitude, while also attempting to provide a qualitative explanation for their latitudinal behavior. The latitudinal distribution of mean values for the potential gradient V' for normal days is given in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, from which it is clear that, together with a high dispersion of points on the same latitude, on the average the greatest V' values are observed at moderate latitudes, decreasing toward the low and high latitudes. In the opinion of the author, this points to a marked influence of local causes, unrelated to the latitude of the station. The latitudinal behavior of the potential gradient on the basis of over-ocean observations during the IGY is in fundamental agreement with the latitudinal behavior of V' given in Fig. 1. It is further noted that a peculiarity of the V' pattern seems to be a peak at about 15° SL. The possible causes for this are discussed. For a better understanding of the latitudinal distribution of V' , the author considers the latitudinal distribution of the sum conductivity of the air and the vertical current of conductivity. Here also, there is evidence of the great influence of local factors (the degree of saturation with moisture or dust of the air, the values of the radioactivity of the soil and the degree to which the products of radioactive decay make their way through the pores of the soil, the values of the concentration of radioactive decay products in the air, etc.). On the average, the mean latitudinal behavior

Cord 2183

ACCESSION NR: AT4011519

of air conductivity λ is, to a considerable degree, the inverse of that of the potential gradient V' : at moderate latitudes air conductivity is minimal and it increases as one moves toward the lower and higher latitudes. The mean value of the vertical current of conductivity was found to change to a considerably less degree than the potential gradient and the air conductivity, and to show minimum values at low latitudes. The author also concludes that the ratio of the positive air conductivity to negative (the unipolarity factor) may be clearly defined as a function of latitude, having maximum values at high latitudes and minimum values at low. Original article has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 3/13

PARAMONOVA, N.P.

Find of *Oxytoma danica* (Ravn) in the Russian Platform.
Paleont. zhur. no. 1:134-136 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

SOKOLOV, Ye.N.; PARAMONOVA, N.P.

Dynamics of the orientation reflex during the development of
sleep inhibition in man. Zhur.vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.2:206-215
Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Lomonosov University and Institute of Defectology, R.S.F.S.R.
Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Moscow.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (SLEEP)

SOKOLOV, Ye.N.; PARAMONOV, N.P.

Extinction of orientation reactions. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 11
no.1:3-11 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i
Institut defektologii APN RSFSR
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (ORIENTATION)

PARAMONOV, N. P.

SOKOLOV, Ye.N.; PARAMONOVA, N.P.

The role of the orientation reflex in the formation of conditioned motor reactions in man [with English summary in insert]. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 6 no.5:702-709 S-0 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut defektologii APN RSFSR.
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

orientation reflexes in form. of conditioned motor reactions
with use of cutaneo-galvanic reflex as indicator).

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - (Normal and Pathological).
Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 17957

Author : Paramonova, N.P.

Inst : -
Title : On Age-Group Peculiarities of Interaction of Two Signal
Systems.

Orig Pub : Zh. vyssh. nervn. deyat-sti, 1957, 7, No 5, 651-658

Abstract : In the production of a motor conditioned reflex (CR) according to the method of preliminary verbal instruction in children of the 3-6 age group, intasignal reactions were observed whose number decreased with age. CR in younger children were widely generalized. Differentiation (D) in children of 3 years of age did not form at all, even if the instruction after multiple repetitions was accurately duplicated. In children of 4-5 years of age, CR fell out after D and presentation of differentiated

Card 1/2

- 100 -

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., ...

5
stimulus after CR frequently induced the reaction. In children of 6 years of age, CR and D are stable. CR with the method of constant verbal reinforcement formed quickly in all children; the speed of formation of D rose with age. Two basic types of D formation were noted: very slow (especially in younger), gradual, frequently without reflection in the second signal system, and fast (2-3 combinations staggered, in constant correct verbalization). These facts are explained by a gradual transition with age from the diffusion of nerve processes to their concentration and by the increasing role of second signal system. -- M.I. Lisina

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9"

Card 2/2

PARAMONOVА, N.P.

Elaboration of fine acoustic differentiations without special reinforcement. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 11 no.3:405-414 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Research Institute of Defectology, R.S.F.S.R. Academy of
Pedagogical Sciences, Moscow.
(HEARING) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9

PARAMONOVА, N.V.

Materials on Paleogene diatoms in the northern part of Western Siberia.
(MIRA 18:7)
Trudy VNIGRI no.239;232-246 '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9"

PARAMONOV^A, N. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6344

7

Alekseyeva, O. G., A. P. Bibikova, N. A. Vyalova, A. Ye. Ivanov, N. A. Krayevskiy, N. A. Kurshakov, N. V. Paramonova, V. M. Petushkov, V. V. Snegireva, L. A. Studenikina, Yu. M. Shtukkenberg, and A. Ya. Shulyatikova

Sluchay ostroy luchevoy bolezni u cheloveka (A Case of Acute Radiation Sickness in Man). Moscow, Medgiz, 1952. 149 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N. A. Kurshakov, Corresponding Member Academy of Medical Sciences SSSR, Professor; Ed.: S. P. Landau-Tylkina; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Yakovleva.

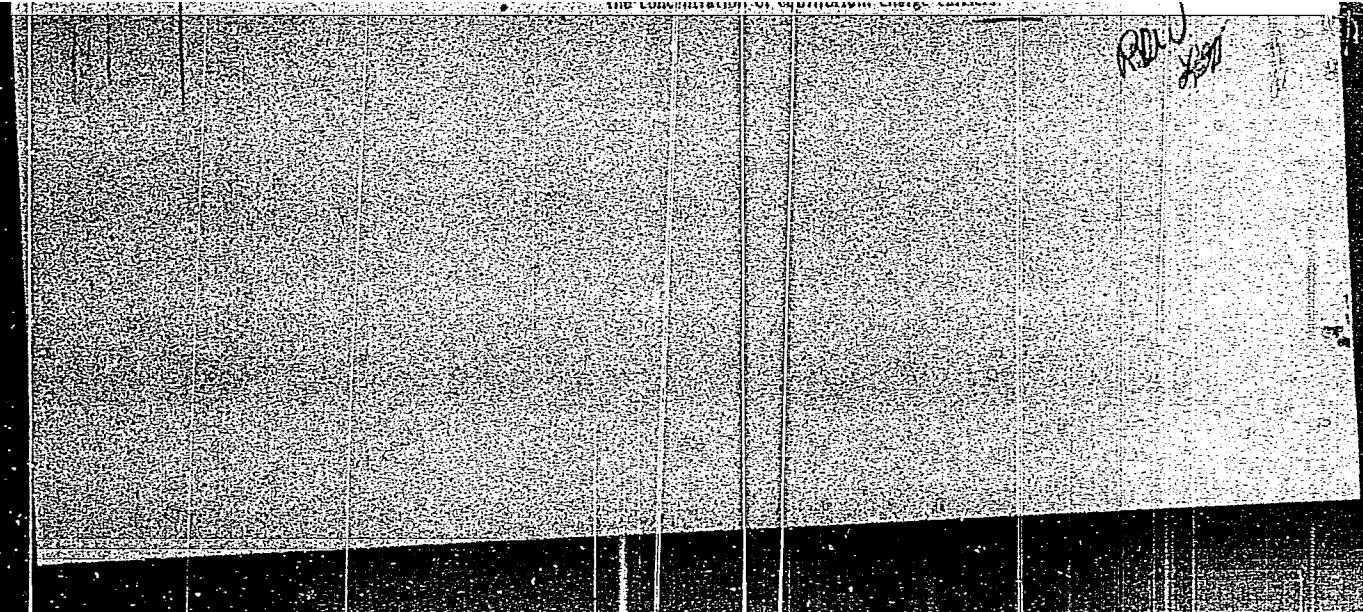
PURPOSE: This monograph is intended for physicians and biologists.

COVERAGE: This book describes an actual case of acute radiation sickness in its severe form. It describes in detail clinical symptoms, changes in biochemical indexes, morphological changes in the nervous system, and the distribution of depth doses and energy absorption.

Card 1/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239210013-9"

PARAMONOVA, R.

Dependence of the lifetime of excess charge carriers on
the carrier concn. R. Paramonova and A. Rahanov.
Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 25, 1342-4 (1955). A linear relation be-
tween the lifetime and the reciprocal of the electron concn.
has been observed on Ge single crystals. S. Pakow.

9

① QM

ALEKSEYEVA, O.G.; BIBKOVA, A.F.; VYALOVA, N.A.; IVANOV, A.Ye.; KRAYEVSKIY,
N.A.; KURSHAKOV, N.A.; PARAMONOVA, N.V.; PETRUSHKOV, V.N.;
SNEGIREVA, V.V.; STUDENIKINA, L.A.; SHTUKKENBERG, Yu.M.;
SHULYATIKOVA, A.Ya.; LANDAU-TYLKINA, S.P., red.; YAKOVIEVA, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[A case of acute radiation sickness in man] Sluchai ostroi lu-
chevoi bolezni u cheloveka. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 149 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Kurashkov).
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

PARAMONOV A.R.

FD-3218

USSR/Physics - Semiconductors

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-27/28

Authors : Paramonova R. and Rzhanov A.

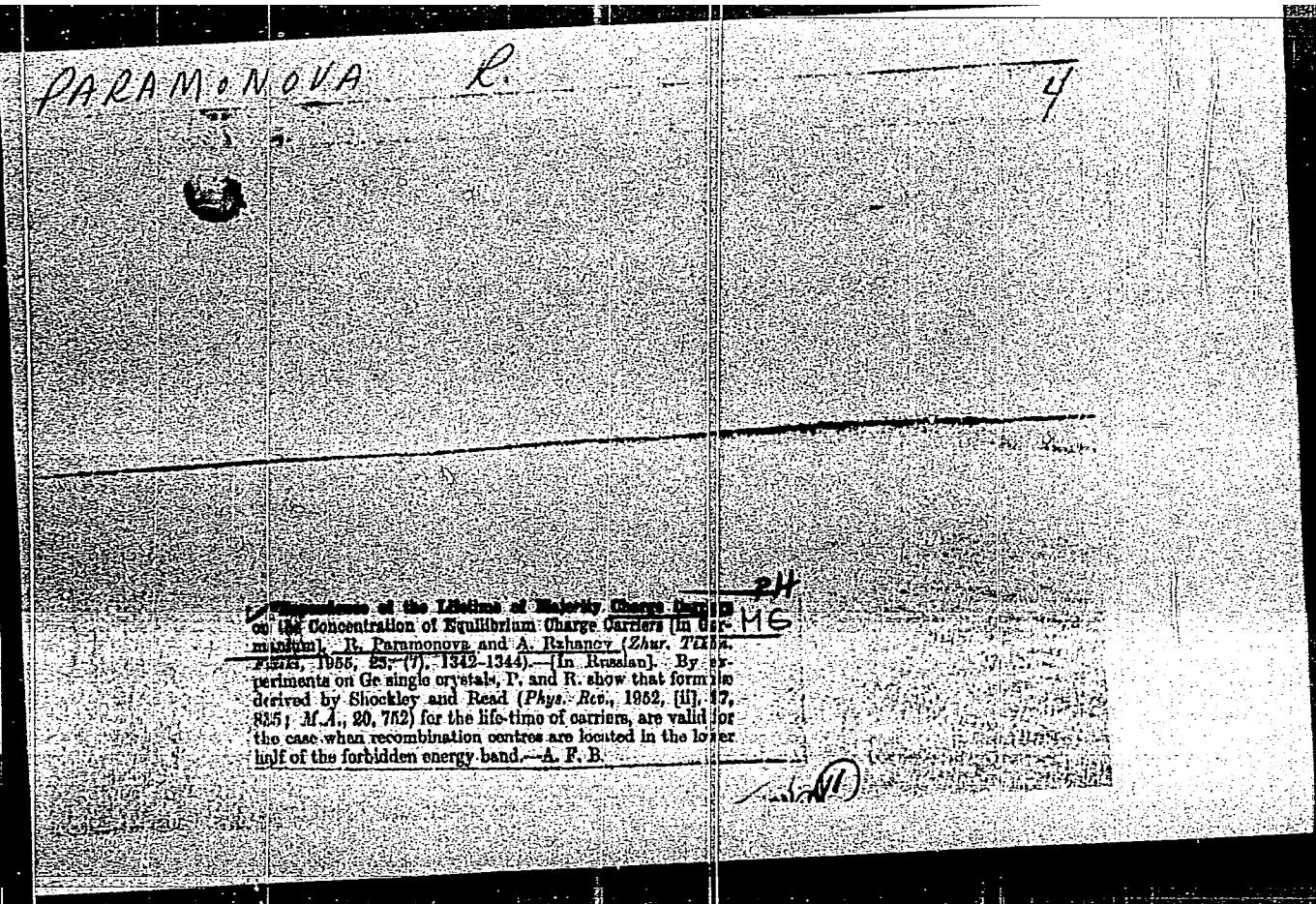
Title : Relation of life span of excess charge carriers to concentration of equilibrium charge carriers

Periodical : Zhur. Tekh. Fiz., 25, No 7, 1342-1343, 1955

Abstract : The stability of recombination centers seems to be confirmed by an experimentally deduced linear behavior of life span vs the value of reverse concentration of equilibrium charge carriers. Such straight lines were obtained from the study of germanium single crystals. Data of these crystals are tabulated. Two US references.

Institution: --

Submitted : March 22, 1955



PARAMONOVA, R.A.; RZHANOV, A.V.

Volume recombination in germanium crystals with a copper
additive. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.7:1820-1825 J1 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Germanium (Crystals)—Electric properties)

PARAMONOV, R.A.; PLOTNIKOV, A.F.

Some aspects of the kinetics of impurity photoconductivity in
germanium with a copper additive. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.10;
2835-2839 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Photosconductivity) (Germanium)

BALEZIN, S.A.; PARAMONOVA, R.A.

Corrosion of steel-3 in lithium halide solutions as dependent
on concentration and temperature. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim.
i khim. tekhn. 7 no.3:411-415 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni
Lenina, kafedra obshchey khimii.

I 16186-55	EWT(n)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(a)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)	Pu-4	IJP(c)/SSD/
ASD(n)-3/AFTCP	JD/JG/NB	S/0153/6/007/003/0411/0415	
ACCESSION NR.	AP4044743	A.	
AUTHORS:	Balezin, S.A.; Paramonova, R.		
TITLE:	Investigation of the corrosion of steel-1 in lithium halide solutions depending on concentration and temperature.		
SOURCE:	TVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 3, 1964, 41-415		
TOPIC-AUGS:	steel; corrosion; lithium halide; lithium chloride; lithium bromide; lithium iodide; solution concentration; solution temperature; corrosion rate; temperature coefficient; oxygen solubility		
ABSTRACT:	The relationship of the rate of corrosion of ST-3 steel and the concentration and temperature of LiCl, LiBr and LiI solutions was studied. Data is summarized in Figs. 1 and 2. The rate of corrosion generally decreased as the Li halide solution concentration increased (and the oxygen content in the solution decreased). Temperature coefficients of the corrosion rate were obtained for the temperature intervals 20-40, 30-60, 60-80, 80-100, 100-120, and 120-1400. The corrosion rate did not always increase with temperature		
	Card 1/1.		

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ACCESSION NR. AP4044743

Increase; this was attributed to the decrease in oxygen solubility at increased temperatures and the change in the nature of the corrosion products, the lower temperature deposits being porous and readily erased while the higher temperature deposits were spotty. The absolute corrosive weight losses in the lithium halide solutions were small; the aggressiveness of the halide ion decreased in the following order: Cl > Br > I. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut
im. V.I. Lenina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Jun63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NR REI

SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/6

1-16186-65
ACCESION NO. AP4044743

ENCLOSURE 1, 01

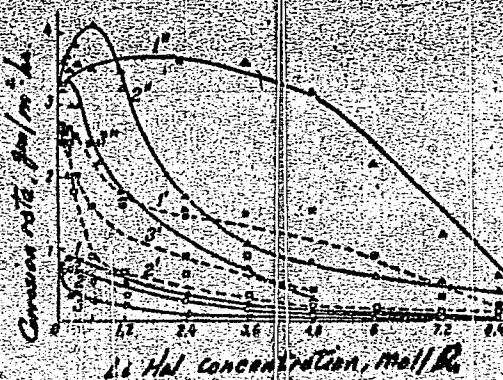


Figure 1

Effect of the lithium halide concentration on the rate of corrosion of steel-3 at the temperatures: 20°C (1, 2, 3), 40°C (1', 2', 3') and 60°C (1'', 2'', 3''). 1, 1', 1''-in LiCl solution; 2, 2', 2''-in LiBr solution; 3, 3', 3''-in LiI solution.

Card 9/4

L 16186-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044743

ENCLOSURE: 02

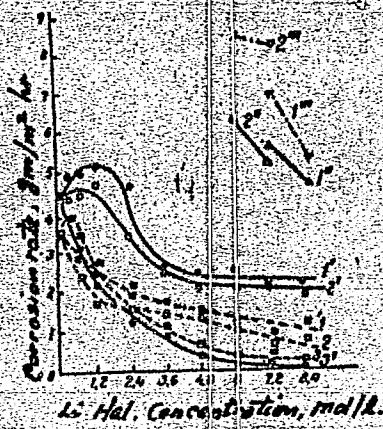


Figure 2
Effect of lithium halide concentration on corrosion rate of steel-3
at temperatures: 80°C (1, 2, 3), 100°C (1', 2', 3'), 120°C (1'', 2'') and
140°C (1''', 2'''). 1, 1', 1'', 1'''-- in LiCl solution, 2, 2', 2'', 2'''--
in LiBr solution, 3, 3'''-- in LiI solution.

Card 4/4

9.4177
24.2600

44143

8/181/62/004/010/030/063
B108/B104

AUTHORS:

Paramonova, R. A., and Plotnikov, A. F.

TITLE:

Some problems of the kinetics of impurity photoconductivity
in copper-doped germanium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 10, 1962, 2835-2839

TEXT: The kinetics of impurity photoconductivity was studied to find the cross-section of the trapping of the majority carriers in copper-doped germanium. By calculating the time constant of the exponential attenuation of the photoconductivity, and by determining the concentrations of the recombination centers and of the free carriers in the respective band from the Hall effect, one can calculate the cross-section of the trapping of the majority carriers. This was done for the $\epsilon_0 - 0.26$ ev level ($\sigma_{el} \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ cm}^2$) and for the $\epsilon_v + 0.31$ ev level ($\sigma_{hole} = 1 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^2$) at 125°K. In n-type germanium a quenching of the impurity photoconductivity at wavelengths ranging from 2.7 to 1.7μ was discovered (300°K). The sharp decrease of the resistivity in this range is attributed to electrons from

Card 1/2

PARAMONOV A. R.A.; BALEZIN, S.A.

Rate of corrosion of steel-3 as dependent on the temperature of
lithium halides. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.1:84-87 Ja 1965

S/181/62/004/007, 013/037
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Paramonova, R. A., and Rzhanov, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the volume recombination in copper-doped germanium crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 7, 1962, 1820-1825

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the volume (recombinative) lifetime of carriers in p-type Ge with copper concentrations of $0.6\text{--}2.0 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and with resistivities of $1.4\text{--}2.3 \text{ ohm} \cdot \text{cm}$ at 300°K was measured. The carrier lifetime was found to decrease with temperature throughout the range of concentrations. This agrees with FTT, 1, 1294, 1959 but not with Schultz in Phil. Res. Rept., 16, 182, 1961 who found the dislocation density to be very low ($< 100 \text{ cm}^{-2}$) and attributed to surface recombination. To examine the question more closely the Cu impurity in some specimens was compensated by Sb ($< 2 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$). The dislocation density was still $10^3\text{--}10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2}$, and the $\tau(1/T)$ curves showed

Card 1/3

S/181/62/004/007/013/037
B102/B104

Investigation of the volume ...
a distinct maximum. In addition the carrier lifetime and the cross section for carrier trapping by Cu⁴⁺ ions were investigated for low-ohmic n-type specimens. The specimens had a Cu concentration of $1 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, a resistivity of 0.14-6.8 ohm·cm at 300°K, and a dislocation density of $\approx 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-2}$. At low temperatures, the lifetime was $\sim T^{2.5}$ and the hole trapping cross section was proportional to T^{-3} . The third copper level is 0.26 ev below the bottom of the conduction band. At 300°K the trapping cross section is $1 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. The electron lifetime at first increases rapidly from $\approx 10 \mu\text{sec}$ with decreasing temperature, tending to saturation. Though unable to account for the different trends of the $\tau(1/T)$ curves, the authors do not think these are due to the different effects of surface recombination as Schultz suggested, but rather to the different positions of the copper impurities (in the lattice or at dislocations). This assumption, however, remains to be proved. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/3

Investigation of the volume ...

S/181/62/004/007/013/037
B102/B104

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR Moskva
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1961 (initially)
February 23, 1962 (after revision)

Card 3/3

1-36799-65 EMT(m)/EMP(b)/EWA(d)/PP(t) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR. AP5003120

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AUTHOR: Paramonova, R. A.; Balezin, S. A.

TITLE: The dependence of the rate of steel-3 corrosion on the temperature of lithium halides

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 1, 1965, 84-87

TOPIC TAGS: steel 3, corrosion, lithium halide solution, corrosion rate, temperature effect, lithium chloride, lithium bromide, lithium iodide

ABSTRACT: A study of the relationship between the corrosion rate of steel-3 in 0.12-0.4 M lithium halide solutions at 20-140C showed that corrosion decreased as the halide concentration increased. In the LiCl and LiBr solutions the corrosion process was activated as temperature increased from 20-60C, then decreased in the 60-80C range, and rapidly increased from 100-140C. The latter was explained due to hydrolysis of the solutions and the accompanying increase in the role of hydrogen depolarization. Corrosion in LiI increased with temperature from 20-80C and then decreased at 100C. The corrosion determining factor at

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20C was the degree of saturation of the solutions by oxygen; the role of the anion of the salt was insignificant. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures

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1. Moskovskiy grena Lenina khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut
im. D.I.Mendeleyeva. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva
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I. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni Mende-
leyeva, kafel'ra tekhnologii tsementnogo proizvodstva.

